DSP

16/12/2015 الأربعاء د. عرفة محاضرة [١٠]

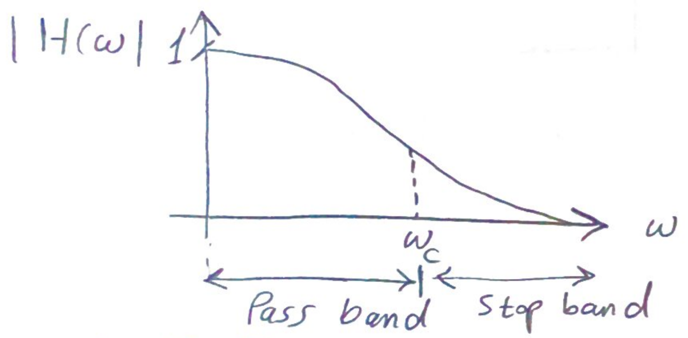
Analog filter design :-

Digital Filters are discrete time systems that make operations related to freq. such as:-

- Low pass
- high pass
- Band pass
- Band stop

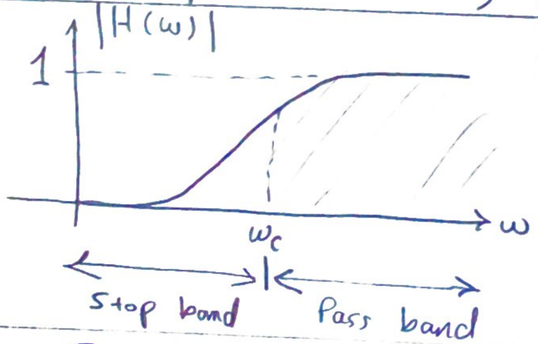
* types of filters

① Low pass filter (LPF)

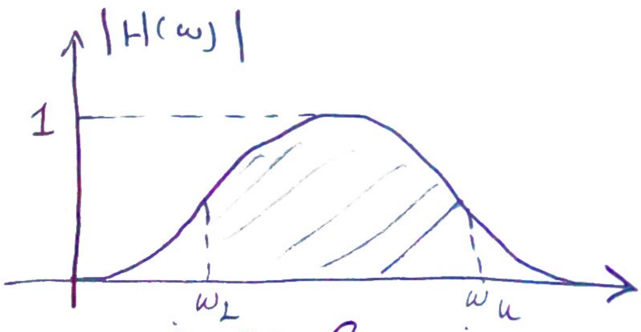


$w_c \longrightarrow$ cut off freq (rad/sec)

② High Pass filter (HPF)



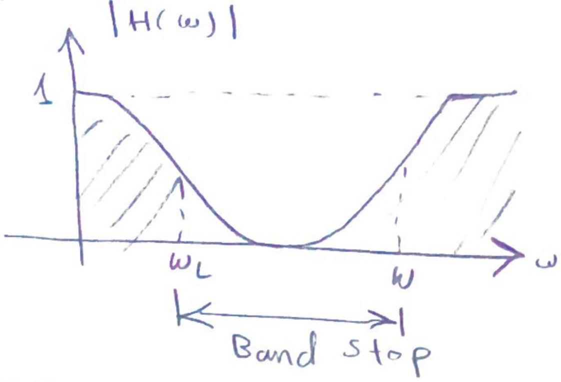
③ Band Pass filter (BPF)



$w_L \rightarrow$ lower cut off frequency.

$w_u \rightarrow$ upper cut off frequency.

4 Band Stop filter (BSF)



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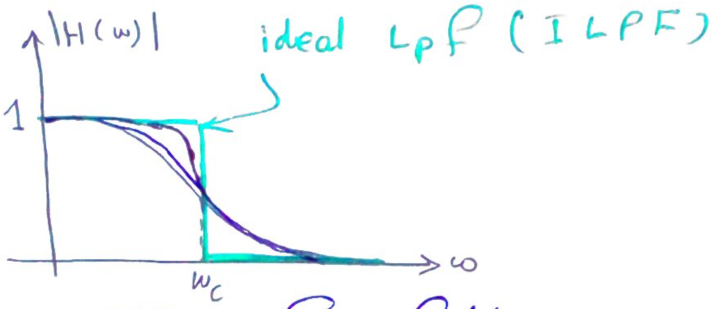
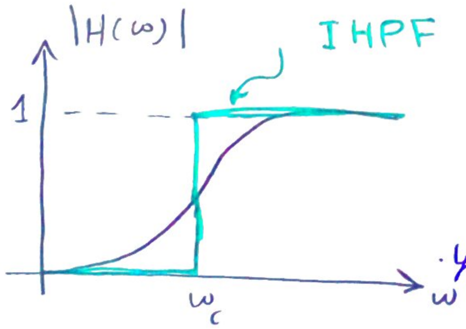
1 LPF



H(ω) ⟹ T. F. for filter

2 HPF



بنعمل تقريب للـ ideal filters

وأعمل Digital filter بناءً عليه

Approximation methods for Analog filter design :-

1. Butter worth filter ✓✓
2. Elliptic filter
3. Bessel filter
4. chebyshev filter

The specs. required for design:-

1. cut off freq. (w_c, w_L, w_u)
2. order of the filter
3. type of filter → LPF, HPF, BPF, BSF

[1] Butter worth Filter Design:-

The design is to find T.F. for the required filter, then we can implement it (H/W or S/W)

* The Design is made for LPF, then we can convert it to the required type

* Design for LPF (using Butter worth method):-

- The filter T.F.:-

$$H(s) = \frac{w_c^N}{(S-P_0)(S-P_1)\cdots(S-P_{N-1})}$$

$N \longrightarrow$ the order of the filter

$w_c \longrightarrow$ cut off frequency (rad/sec)

$$P_k = w_c \, e^{j(N+2K+1)\pi/2N}$$

$$k = 0, 1, \cdots N-1$$

Ex1-

$w_c = 0.725$ rad/sec , $N=2$

$$H(s) = \frac{(0.725)^2}{(s-P_0)(s-P_1)}$$

$$P_0 = (0.725)\, e^{j(2+0+1)\frac{\pi}{4}} \rightarrow 135^\circ$$

$$= 0.725\left[\cos(135) + j\sin(135)\right]$$

$K=0 \rightarrow P_0 = -0.513 + j\,0.513$

$K=1 \rightarrow P_1 = (0.725)\, e^{j(2+2+1)\frac{\pi}{4}}$ 225°

$$P_1 = -0.513 - j\,0.513$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(0.725)^2}{(\underbrace{s+0.513}_{x} - j\underbrace{0.513}_{y})(\underbrace{s+0.513}_{x} + j\underbrace{0.513}_{y})}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(0.725)^2}{(s+0.513)^2 + (0.513)^2}$$

$$\boxed{H(s) = \frac{0.526}{s^2 + 1.026 + 0.526}}$$

Normalized LPF = NLPF

A NLPF is an LPF with $w_c = 1$ rad/sec

$N=1 \Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{1}{(s-P_0)}$

$$P_0 = e^{j(1+0+1)\pi/2} = e^{j\pi}$$

$$= \cos(\underbrace{180}_{-1}) + j\sin(\underbrace{180}_{0}) = -1$$

$P_K = w_c\, e^{j(N+2K+1)\pi/2N}$

$w_c = 1$

$P_K = e^{j(N+2K+1)\pi/2N}$

$$H(s)\Big|_{NLPF} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$N = 2$

$$\Rightarrow H(s)\Big|_{NLPF} = \frac{1}{(s-P_0)(s-P_1)}$$

$$P_0 = e^{j(2\cdot 0+1)\pi/4} \leftarrow 135^\circ$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P_1 = e^{j(2\cdot 2+1)\pi/4} \leftarrow 225^\circ$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} - j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{NLPF} = \frac{1}{\left(s+\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}+j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(s+\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}-j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(s+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2+\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2+\sqrt{2}s+1}$$

$\therefore$ NLPF (Butter worth)

$N = 1 \longrightarrow H(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$

$N = 2 \longrightarrow H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+\sqrt{2}s+1}$

$N = 3 \longrightarrow H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+s+1)}$

Convert from NLPF to any other type :-

$\boxed{NLPF}$

① LPF (with $\omega_c \neq 1$)

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{s}{\omega_c}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{LPF} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ s \rightarrow \frac{s}{\omega_c}}}$$

② HPF (with $\omega_c \neq 1$)

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{s}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{HPF} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ s \rightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{s}}}$$

③ BPF

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{s^2 + \omega_u \omega_L}{s(\omega_u - \omega_L)}$$

④ BSF

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{s(\omega_u - \omega_L)}{s^2 + \omega_u \omega_L}$$

Ex. Design HPF with $\omega_c = 22$ rad/sec & $N = 3$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ N=3}} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+s+1)}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{HPF \\ \omega_c = 22\ rad/sec \\ s \rightarrow \frac{22}{s}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{22}{s}+1\right)\left(\left(\frac{22}{s}\right)^2 + \frac{22}{s} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{s^3}{(22+s)\left((22)^2 + 22s + s^2\right)}$$

Design Digital Filters :—

* The design is made in analog domain and then use bilinear transformation to convert the design into Digital domain.

NLPF → AF $\xrightarrow{\text{Bilinear Transformation}}$ digital filter

Bilinear Transformation is a method used to approximate the mapping from s-domain to z-domain

$s \longrightarrow z$

$$S = \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$$

$$z = e^{Ts} = e^{T/2 \times s} \cdot e^{T/2 \times s}$$

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$$= \frac{e^{\frac{T}{2}s}}{e^{-T/2\, S}} = \frac{1+\frac{T}{2}S}{1-\frac{T}{2}S}$$

* From taylor:

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots}_{\to 0}$$

assume $x \leq 1 \Rightarrow e^{x} = 1 + x$

$$z = \frac{1+\frac{T}{2}s}{1-\frac{T}{2}s}$$

$$z - \frac{T}{2}sz = 1 + \frac{T}{2}s$$

$$z - 1 = \frac{T}{2}sz + \frac{T}{2}s$$

$$z - 1 = (z+1)\frac{T}{2}s \Rightarrow s = \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$$

* design specs are given in digital domain

ω_{c_D} , ω_{u_D} , ω_{L_D} , N, Type, T

D → digital domain

محتاج أرجع ال sp. Analog وأصل ثم أعمل Mapping لل Digital Domain

$\omega_c , \omega_u , \omega_L$ Analog domain

$$\underset{\text{Analog}}{\omega'_A} = \frac{2}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\omega_D T}{2}\right)$$

Digital

Ex: Design Band pass filter with $N=1$ with the following specs:

* $f_{L_D} = 2.4$ KHZ (Lower cutoff freq = ✓)
* $f_{u_D} = 2.6$ KHz (upper cutoff freq = ✓)
* $f_s = 8$ KHz (Sampling freq. = ✓)

$T = \frac{1}{f_s}$

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1. Convert $\omega_{L_D}, \omega_{u_D} \Rightarrow \omega_L , \omega_u$

Digital → Analog

$$\omega_L = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{8\times10^3}} \tan\left(\frac{2.4\times10^3 \times 2\pi}{2\times8\times10^3}\right)$$

rad

$$T = \frac{1}{8\times10^3} \text{ sec}$$

$$= 22022.1107$$

$$\omega_{L_D} = 2\pi f_D = 2\pi \times 2.4$$

$$\omega_u = \frac{2}{1/8\times10^3} \tan\left(\frac{2\pi \times 2.6\times10^3}{2\times8\times10^3}\right)$$

$$= 26109.63 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$\boxed{2}$ NLPF with $N=1$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF\\N=1}} = \frac{1}{S+1}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{BPF\\ \text{with } w_L, w_u}} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF\\ S \to \frac{S^2 + w_u w_L}{S(w_u - w_L)}}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(w_u - w_L)\, s}{S^2 + (w_u - w_L)\, s + w_u w_L}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{ABPF} = \frac{4087.516\, S}{S^2 + 4087.51\, S + 574989096.1}$$

$\boxed{3}$ Using Bilinear Transformation (B.T)

$$S \longrightarrow \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z)\Big|_{DBPF} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{ABPF\\ S \to 2f_s\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.0728 z^2 - 0.0728}{z^2 + 0.7118 z + 0.854}$$

Ex: design a first order Digital LPF with $w_c = 30\pi$ rad/sec and Sampling time $T = 1/90$ sec

given $\left.\begin{array}{l} w_{c_D} = 30\pi \text{ rad/sec} \\ T = \frac{1}{90} \text{ sec} \end{array}\right\}$ Digital domain

① obtain ω_{c_A} Analog

$$\omega_c = \frac{2}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\omega_{c_D} T}{2}\right)$$

$$= 180 \tan\left(\frac{30\pi}{90 \times 2} \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right) \simeq 103.923 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$\boxed{2}$ $N = 1$, NLPF

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ N=1}} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{LPF \\ N=1 \\ \omega_c = 103.923}} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ s \to \frac{s}{\omega_c}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{\omega_c} + 1} = \frac{\omega_c}{s + \omega_c}$$

$$= \frac{103.923}{s + 103.923}$$

$\boxed{3}$ Using B.T.

$$H(z) = H(s)\Big|_{LPF} = \frac{103.923}{180\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) + 103.923}$$

$$s \to \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$$

$$H(z)\Big|_{DLPF} = \frac{0.366(z+1)}{z - 0.2679}$$